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Record

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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Dr. Swift Joins BEMT As Special Assistant For Student Affairs

Dr. LeRoy Russell Swift has been appointed special assistant for Student Affairs of the Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training.

When Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, Bureau Director, announced the appointment, he said that Dr. Swift would coordinate the extramural programs of BEMT as they relate to student affairs in health educational institutions.

Will Also Recruit

Although the major emphasis will be on promoting opportunities for health careers among disadvantaged and minority students, Dr. Swift will also be concerned with recruiting and assisting all students, Dr. Endicott added.

Dr. Swift graduated from Howard University in 1931, and received his medical degree from Howard's College of Medicine in 1936.

In 1942 he earned a master's degree in Public Health at the University of Michigan.

(See DR SWIFT, Page 4)

Research Findings Revise Role of RNA, May Lead to Understanding of Cancers

Findings on the role of RNA, ribonucleic acid—elucidated by two university research teams receiving NIH support—will provide a new understanding of the way this cell chemical works.

Scientists who reported their findings in the June 27, 1970 issue of *Nature* were Drs. Howard M. Temin and Satoshi Mizutani of the McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research, University of Wisconsin, aided by grants from the National Cancer Institute.

Also, Dr. David Baltimore of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, supported in part by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and NCI.

Until now, DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) has been generally regarded as the master chemical of all living things. RNA was considered to be its servant. The current findings elevate RNA from this servant status—at least in some instances.

In the *Nature* article, both teams of investigators reported that certain viruses with an RNA core contain an enzyme or catalyst that reverses the pattern of genetic information channeling.

It uses RNA as a blueprint for

the synthesis of DNA. The enzyme is called RNA-dependent DNA polymerase.

Dr. Temin first postulated the existence of the enzyme in 1964 and suggested that the replication of RNA tumor viruses takes place through a DNA intermediate, a "provirus."

In the present report he and Dr. Mizutani present chemical evidence for the presence of an RNA-dependent DNA polymerase that forms this DNA "provirus" in cells infected with the Rous sarcoma virus of chickens.

In the Massachusetts experiments Dr. Baltimore found RNA-dependent DNA polymerase associated with the same virus of chickens, and also with a rodent virus, the Rauscher mouse leukemia virus.

According to editorial comment in *Nature*, the results achieved by Drs. Temin, Mizutani, and Baltimore have already been confirmed by another scientist supported by the NCI's Special Virus Cancer Program, Dr. Sol Spiegelman, a NCI grantee at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, who has demonstrated an association of this RNA-dependent DNA polymerase with a total of six RNA tumor viruses.

These findings open up new approaches to understanding causation and prevention of cancers.

DNA is known to transmit hereditary characteristics from one generation of cells to the next.

Moreover, in men and other animals DNA carries parental genes to the offspring through chromosomes in sperm and ova.

Its sister chemical, RNA, has been considered a chemical slave to DNA. It is generally formed from a DNA blueprint; it serves as a messenger carrying out DNA's coded instructions.

In addition, RNA transfers building blocks of protein to a work area in the cell called a ribosome, and then builds the all-important proteins at the ribosomes or protein factories.

Irving Goldberg Assumes Post as Director, Office Of Information, July 27

Irving Goldberg will assume the post of Director of the Office of Information, Office of the Director, NIH, on July 27.

His appointment was announced by Storm Whaley, NIH Associate Director for Communications.

Mr. Goldberg will plan, direct, and coordinate NIH public information activities and programs. Under Mr. Whaley's supervision he will provide staff advice to the Office of



Mr. Goldberg, who has been with PHS since 1948, is experienced in all facets of biomedical and health information.

the Director, NIH, and information liaison with HEW and constituent agencies.

For the past year Mr. Goldberg has served as Associate Director for Print Media in the Office of Public Information, HEW.

He has broad experience in all aspects of biomedical and health information.

(See MR. GOLDBERG, Page 4)

Natives of Isolated South Pacific Island Prove Ideal Antibody Research Subjects

By Carolyn Holstein

Inhabitants of a small isolated Pacific Island are providing scientists with basic insight into the way man's antibodies respond to invading germs.

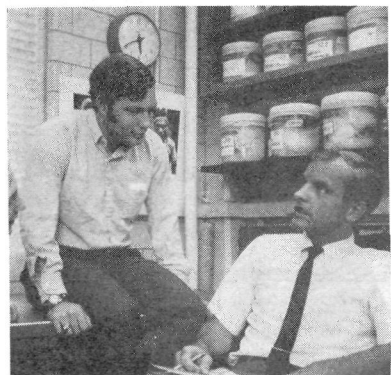
The antibodies are unique because they were produced in response to a single viral infection and never modified by any later infections.

Drs. D. Carleton Gajdusek and Paul W. Brown, NINDS, and J. Anthony Morris, DBS, found these unique conditions while on Fais Island in the Western Carolines of Micronesia.

The lack of exposure to additional viruses stems from the almost complete isolation of the island's 250 inhabitants. Fais is 400 miles from Guam and about 600 miles from the Philippines and New Guinea.

In addition to the distance factor, the oval-shaped, 1- by 2-mile island is almost inaccessible because of its surrounding reef.

(See SOUTH PACIFIC Page 7)



Don Nelson, a student at the University of South Florida who is working with Dr. Brown, discusses aspects of the antibody research study.

the NIH Record

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EEO's Progress Report Shows Need for More Work to Attain Goal

Toward EEO, A First Year Progress Report will soon be off the press and distributed to all NIH employees.

The 16-page report was prepared by the 27-member Equal Employment Opportunity Council, with assistance from the Office of Personnel Management, and issued by Dr. Robert Q. Marston, Director of NIH.

In his introduction Dr. Marston says, "... we have made a start toward our goal of equal employment opportunity. Yet our major work lies ahead."

He urged B/I/D Directors to strengthen their efforts so that next year's report will show "significant acceleration of accomplishments."

The report tells what has been done in the various NIH components. For easy comparison, it reports their progress in the same format used in the booklet which introduced the EEO Affirmative Action Plan last year.

A box score of specific positive action efforts in each organization and the stage of achievements at the end of the year is presented.

Elsewhere, the report gives statistics on minority employment at NIH, summarizes the chief accomplishments, and lists the agency's EEO counselors.

It is quite candid in its admissions that despite our accomplishments much more must be done to fulfill the goals set by the Affirmative Action Plan, according to Dr. Colvin L. Gibson, NIH Equal Employment Opportunity Officer.

However, he believes the overall report shows that most units have made promising starts.

NIH Television, Radio Program Schedule

Television

NIH REPORTS

WRC, Channel 4
1 a.m. Wednesday

July 22

Dr. Lester Goodman, chief, Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch, DRS
Subject: Material in Human Prostheses (R)

July 29

Dr. Lester Goodman
Subject: Monitoring Body Functions (R)

Radio

DISCUSSION: NIH

WGMS, AM-570—FM Stereo
103.5—Friday, about 9:15 p.m.

July 24

Dr. Ruth M. Davis, Director, Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications, NLM
Subject: Function: LH Communication Network (R)

July 31

Dr. Philip M. Lightbody, deputy chief, Dental Services Branch, NIDR
Subject: Oral Surgery (R)

Interview takes place during the program, The Music Room.

Dr. Ralph L. Willard Appointed To Council on Health Education

Dr. Ralph L. Willard, Dean of the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery, in Missouri, has been named to the National Advisory Council on Education for Health Professions.

Dr. Verder Thrives on Final Whirlwind Of Activity Before Retiring From NIH

A Council meeting and a combined birthday-farewell party complete with gifts—all in the space of 2 days—might exhaust a less hardy person than Dr. A. Elizabeth Verder, chief of the Bacteriology and Mycology Branch of NIAID's Extramural Program.

But the medical bacteriologist turned scientist-administrator, whose duties at NIH began in 1936 and ended with her retirement June 30, thrives on activity.

Dr. Verder's birthday on June 18 coincided with the opening spring session of the NIAID Council.

Because of the demands on her time, her friends postponed her

the gifts she received were a silver tray engraved with names of scientist friends around the country, and a jeweled brooch.

She also received an engraved pen set and a book crammed with letters of appreciation from those with whom she had worked.

Until 1962 Dr. Verder was a bacteriologist in the NIAID intramural program. Her scientific interests included studies on food poisoning, investigation of the gastro-intestinal flora, and basic research on staphylococci, pseudomonas, and other organisms.

The transition from the laboratory to administration came easily. She attributes this to her pleasure in working with teachers.

"In extramural work, we are involved with so many different people doing diverse research at so many universities that one gets a feeling for the broad scope of such a bio-medical effort," she explained.

Dr. Verder obtained her B.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Chicago. She spent 3 years there as an instructor in bacteriology before going to G.W.U. as an assistant professor in the School of Medicine.

Later she was a bacteriologist with the Maryland State Department of Health in Baltimore.

Dr. Verder does not consider her future in terms of retirement. Her plans include attending the International Congress for Microbiology in Mexico City in August.

She wants to continue to work in science, perhaps in a teaching or administrative position. And she'd like to devote time to her hobbies, especially painting.



During the recent NIAID Advisory Council meeting, Dr. Verder received a corsage from Dr. Rorland J. Davis, NIAID Director (r). Dr. Francis A. Abinanti, associate director for NIAID Extramural Programs, participated in the ceremony marking her retirement.

birthday celebration, but during a brief recess in Council deliberations, Dr. Dorland J. Davis, NIAID Director, presented the retiring scientist with a corsage and she was given a standing ovation.

That evening nearly 100 friends surprised her with a party. Among



Twelve members of the CC Medical Record Department, Transcribing Section, were recently awarded a DHEW Special Achievement Award of \$1,000. It was presented by Gloria S. Burich, MRD chief. The money was divided among the group. They were cited for increasing their work production, and also working overtime when necessary. L to r (seated): Sylvia Barbour, Barbara Heffner, Theresa Dunham, Alice Lee, Norma Tinker, and Alice P. Nance. Standing: Elizabeth Frederick, Carolyn Rolston, Mrs. Burich, Virginia Sneed, Beverly Carlson, and Olive Kelly. Lillian Groom was not present for the photo.

Louis C. Napper Named Administrative Officer Of Nat'l Eye Institute

Louis C. Napper has been appointed administrative officer of the National Eye Institute. He was formerly senior administrative duty officer at the Clinical Center.

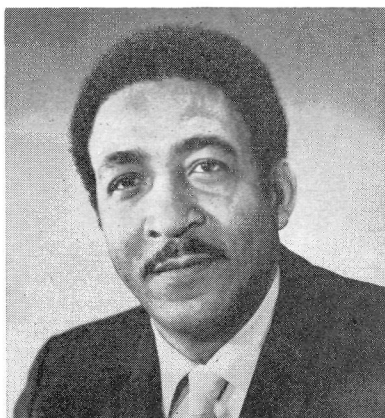
Mr. Napper will advise the associate director for Research Programs on the management of the NEI's intramural research.

He will assist in preparation of budget estimates and maintain control of funds available for research. In addition, Mr. Napper will assist supervisors on personnel and travel policy and procedure.

His other administrative duties will include handling problems relating to space and facilities and supervising purchase of scientific and office equipment for research programs.

Mr. Napper is a graduate of the University of Maryland where he majored in Political Science and Business Administration.

Before coming to NIH in 1963, he served in the U.S. Army as a medical technician. He has also been a corporate tax analyst for the State of Pennsylvania.



Mr. Napper's experience as a medical technician and tax analyst will assist him in his new post.

Maxine Reynolds, Former Aide to Dr. M. Baldwin, Dies After Long Illness

Maxine O. Reynolds, who served as personal assistant to the late Dr. Maitland Baldwin, chief of the Surgical Neurology Branch and NINDS Clinical Director, died at her home July 5 after a long illness.

Mrs. Reynolds, 50, lived with her husband, Dr. Orr E. Reynolds, at 2134 Leroy Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. Dr. Reynolds is Director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's bioscience programs.

Mrs. Reynolds, who had retired last March, came to NINDS in 1954. She was elevated to branch secretary and personal assistant to Dr. Baldwin and remained in this position until his death last February.

On Campus Help and Counsel Are Nearer Than You Think—Like Right Next Door



Generally, they're much too busy, but finally that day dawned when representatives from ERRB and CU took time out for a picture-taking session. L to r: Fred Kruhm, CU; Catherine P. Dougherty and Roseann D. O'Connell, ERRB, and Lillian M. Rankin, CU.

Slogans such as *lend a helping hand, we care*, and *someone up there loves you*, are usually used in a jocular vein, but here on the reservation there are at least three organizations that embody the essence of those sayings. They will (figuratively) move mountains to help NIH employees.

The organizations are Employee Relations and Recognition Branch, a part of the Office of Personnel Management, the Credit Union, and the Recreation and Welfare Association, Inc., of NIH. The last two are private groups in which NIH personnel participate as members and on boards or committees as policy-makers.

Each works independently, but collaborates when it is in the best interests of NIH employees.

Catherine P. Dougherty and Roseann D. O'Connell are with ERRB. Mrs. Dougherty is chief of the branch. Fred Kruhm and Lillian M. Rankin are from the Credit Union; he is the assistant manager, and she is the financial counselor. Nellie McLeish acts as spokesman for R&W.

"Often our section acts as a sounding board for employees who may be having trouble with their supervisors," Mrs. Dougherty explained. "Sometimes just through talking the employee straightens the matter out himself."

"And sometimes, but only with the permission of the employee, we go to the supervisor and discuss the problem."

Mrs. O'Connell has much more than a smattering of legal knowledge. She cuts out the whys and wherefores, gets down to the nitty gritty, and what is usually in-

She was transferred to the Office of the Director of Intramural Research, NINDS, where she remained until her retirement a short while later.

In addition to her husband, Mrs. Reynolds is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Caroline Gaver of Adelphi; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Guy L. Ott of Germantown, Md., and a sister, Mrs. Maurine Tolar, of St. Petersburg, Fla.

comprehensible jargon becomes understandable to the employee seeking counsel.

She acts for an employee, contacts the right people, and writes letters that bring results.

Cases Solvable

And, as she says, "there isn't one case that does not have a solution."

Mrs. O'Connell also has counseled employees who are harassed by creditors.

"Bills are not always owed," explained Mrs. O'Connell. "I call the creditor and explain that we don't tolerate such harassment."

"Sometimes they try to bluff a person into paying. I act as a go-between for creditor and employee."

Because she is able to recognize the legal nuances of so many problems Mrs. O'Connell is able to help the employee assess the right and wrong of a case.

If the matter of a fraudulent (See *HELP*, Page 6)

Film Telling the NIH Story May Be Seen on July 23

Due to a great number of requests, the new NIH film, "To Seek, To Teach, To Heal," will again be shown for NIH employees on Thursday, July 23, at 11:15 a.m., 12:15, and 1 p.m. in the Jack Masur Auditorium, Clinical Center.

Through the portrayal of a young boy's fight for life, the NIH story is told.

The 28-minute, color motion picture shows how research, education, and training programs improve medical care and affect the lives of people throughout the country.

The film, previewed by employees for the first time on June 30, may be released in early Autumn.

Task Force to Combat Arteriosclerosis Plans NHLI Research Assault

A 10-year research assault against arteriosclerosis—the hardening of the arteries that leads to heart attacks and other troubles—was planned by a task force which met at NIH on July 9.

The 13-member group, led by Dr. Elliot V. Newman of the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, was named by Dr. Theodore Cooper, Director, National Heart and Lung Institute.

In planning NHLI's attack on this urgent problem, the Task Force on Arteriosclerosis will draw on the expertise of special panels.

Each panel will be composed of specialists in such fields as cardiology, lipid metabolism, hormone metabolism, instrumentation, hematology, cardiovascular physiology, and aging.

A final report is scheduled for June 1971.

The disease is characterized by the gradual narrowing—and sometimes closure—of arteries by fatty materials and other substances in the blood.

When arteriosclerosis attacks the arteries that nourish the heart muscle, it is called coronary heart disease; when blood vessels to the brain are the main target, it is called cerebrovascular disease, and when it threatens the blood supply of the arms and legs, it is called peripheral vascular disease.

Better Health Services, Nutrition Held Key to Cuts in Infant Deaths

The infant death rate in this country could be cut 40 to 60 percent with more widely available health services and better nutrition, according to experts at a conference sponsored by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development last year.

Key Issues in Infant Mortality, a recent NICHD publication resulting from the meeting cites U.S. infant mortalities at 21.7 per 1000 live births in 1968, nearly double the rate in Sweden and greater than that in 12 other countries.

Participants stressed that the goal should be, not merely survival, but rather the birth of healthy infants. Many of the 25 scientists attending the conference expressed the view that optimum care of the expectant mother will yield better returns than even the best care of the newly born infant.

Single copies are available free from the Public Information Office, NICHD, Bldg. 31, Room 2A-49, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Multiple copies may be purchased for \$1 each from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

Dr. C. B. Philip, Former RML Director, Retires

Dr. Cornelius B. Philip, a former Director of NIAID's Rocky Mountain Laboratory, recently retired as head of the Medical Entomology Section of the Laboratory, after a distinguished career covering more than 40 years of Government service.

Under Dr. Philip's leadership, the Laboratory's research program in medical entomology gained international recognition.

Members of his staff are recognized as world authorities on ticks, mites, chiggers, and biting flies.

Is Prodigious Writer

Much of Dr. Philip's research was concerned with the biology of rickettsial organisms in numerous species of ticks that transmit these disease agents to people throughout the world.

A prodigious writer, he reported the results of his research in more than 250 major publications, some of which were chapters in textbooks on medical entomology.

Dr. Philip received his B.S. degree from the University of Nebraska and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Philip joined the staff of the Laboratory in 1930 as an entomologist. In 1950 he became assistant director of the Laboratory and from 1962 to 1964 served as Director.

During his career Dr. Philip has been active in many professional organizations, including the American Entomological Society, the American Society of Parasitology,



Dr. Philip will continue to pursue his special interest in medical entomology at the California Academy of Sciences.

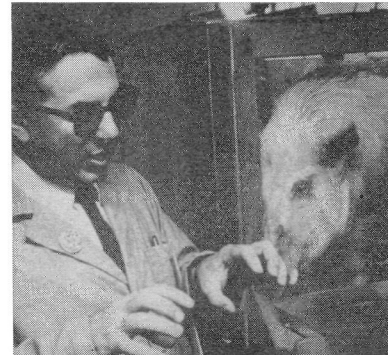
gists, the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, the International Northwest Conference on Diseases in Nature Communicable to Man, the FAO Expert Panel on Tick-borne Diseases, and the International Commission on Bacterial Nomenclature.

In recognition of his outstanding achievements, Dr. Philip has received numerous awards and honors. Among these are the U.S.A. Typhus Commission Medal, the Outstanding Alumnus Achievement

Induction of Coronary Disease in Minipigs Fills Longtime Need of Heart Research

A method for the rapid induction in minipigs of advanced coronary heart disease similar to that occurring in man has been developed by Drs. Kyo Taik Lee and Wilbur A. Thomas, of the Department of Pathology, Albany Medical College.

Their work, supported by a research contract from the Artificial Heart Program of the National Heart and Lung Institute, provides for a suitable animal in heart research, a need that previously hampered progress in this work.



Dr. Bruno, of NHLI's Artificial Heart Program, discusses the merits of the selectively bred "minipig."

MR. GOLDBERG

(Continued from Page 1)

formation, Mr. Whaley said.

Since he joined the Public Health Service in 1948 as acting information officer in the Bureau of State Services, Mr. Goldberg has held a variety of responsible positions—including service as a member of the staff of the eminent Dr. Joseph W. Mountin, associate chief of the Bureau of State Services.

Worked in OSG

From 1953 to 1965 Mr. Goldberg worked in the Office of the Surgeon General as Deputy to Stewart Hunter, Assistant to the Surgeon General for Information.

He then served as staff assistant to HEW Secretary John W. Gardner and Acting Assistant for Public Affairs to HEW Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen.

Mr. Goldberg received his B.A. degree from George Washington University. Although born in New York State, he was raised in New Jersey which he considers his home state.

Award from the University of Minnesota, the DHEW Superior Service Award, and listing in *Who's Who in America*.

He was also the recipient of several lectureships and fellowships sponsored by organizations such as the Mayo and Guggenheim Foundations.

Dr. Philip was honored by RML employees at a retirement reception.

He has accepted a position with the California Academy of Sciences, which will allow him to pursue his special interests in medical entomology. Dr. and Mrs. Philip will move to San Francisco in August.

Heart attacks rarely occur spontaneously in most animal species and have proved difficult to induce in laboratory subjects.

Previous Methods Inadequate

Methods previously developed fell short of duplicating closely in animals the heart-muscle damage, circulatory alterations, physiological consequences, and potential complications resulting from advanced coronary disease and acute heart attacks in man.

The technique employed by the Albany scientists combined elements of several methods already developed. The animals were fed a semi-synthetic high cholesterol diet to raise blood-lipid levels.

These levels were driven still higher by lacing the diet with propylthiouracil, an agent that inhibits normal thyroid function.

Dr. Anthony M. Bruno, of the NHLI Artificial Heart Program, suggested two additional procedures. Excessive quantities of calciferol, a vitamin D derivative, were added to the diet to raise blood calcium levels. Advanced lesions of atherosclerosis in humans are usually encrusted with calcium deposited from the blood.

After the animals had been on this diet for a time, their coronary arteries were irradiated with one or more tissue-damaging doses of X-rays to facilitate the invasion of the artery walls by lipids from the blood.

Disease Develops Rapidly

Animals subjected to this regimen developed advanced coronary atherosclerosis within 2 months and an extremely high incidence of heart attacks and sudden cardiac death shortly thereafter, the scientists reported.

Autopsy studies indicated that the arterial lesions resembled those of advanced coronary heart disease in man. Further, heart damage resulting from the induced heart attacks was similar in extent, severity, and location, to that frequently encountered in clinical cases.

The experimental animals used were "minipigs"—developed over many years of selective breeding to reduce their size and weight.

The heart and circulatory system of the pig is very similar to that of humans, but their size and weight made them unsuitable for

DR. SWIFT

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Swift organized the College Health Service of North Carolina College in 1942 and directed it until 1952. He also served as College Physician from 1942 to 1967.

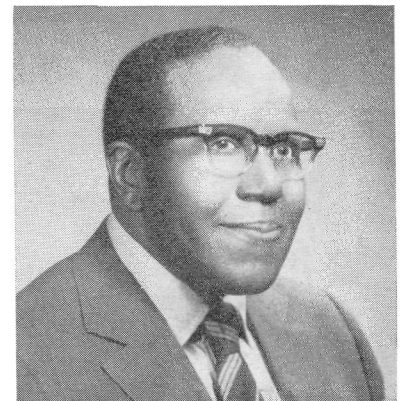
During this period, from 1949 to 1964, he was Director and Chief of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Lincoln Hospital in Durham, and Visiting Professor of Health Education at North Carolina College since 1967.

Offices Noted

Dr. Swift is a past president of the Old North State Medical Society and the Durham Academy of Medicine, and was national chairman of the Ob/Gyn Section of the National Medical Association in 1961.

From 1967 through 1969, he served as national chairman of NMA's Talent Recruitment Council.

Dr. Swift, a frequent contributor to the medical literature, is listed in *Who's Who in Negro America* and *Who's Who in American Medicine*.



Dr. Swift was actively involved in community service in Durham, N.C. as well as service in a number of medical organizations.

use as research subjects.

Starting with the smallest breeds available, scientists at the Hormel Institute and elsewhere attempted to reduce their size and weight still further.

In this program, the prime breeding stock was the runt of the litter, usually scorned by commercial pig raisers.

The result has been an excellent animal for cardiovascular experiments.

CC Reports Blood Donors, Units Received by Patients

The Clinical Center Blood Bank reports that 377 units of blood were received from NIH donors in June, and CC patients received 2,049 units.

Four donors joined the Gallon Donor Club: Donald A. James, DRG; Dr. Sidney S. Chernick and Dr. Robert L. Perlman, NIAMD, and Linda Watson, DRS.

NIAMD Scientists Prove No Relationship Between Enlarged Glands, Diabetes

A medical theory of almost 40 years' standing—that there is a relationship between enlarged parotid glands and diabetes—has been disproved by National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases scientists.

The researchers found that such a relationship results mainly from the common association of both factors with obesity.

The parotid glands, situated below and in front of the ears, seldom are affected by diseases other than mumps.

In 1932, however, 27 cases of parotid gland enlargement associated with diabetes were described in Germany, and similar reports of such an association later emerged from Egypt and Japan.

Last year in this country one study showed that 14 of 16 patients with enlarged parotid glands had diabetes.

Because of these reports, Drs. Stephen B. Levine and Richard E. Sampliner of NIAMD's Southwestern Field Studies Section, Phoenix, explored a possible relationship in the Pima Indians of Arizona.

Pima Diabetes Rate High

Studies had revealed that the Pimas have a diabetes rate 15 times that of the general U. S. population.

Enlarged parotid glands were detected in 31 percent of 296 Pima Indians whose diabetes status was not known at the time. Subsequently, this condition was found to be more common among diabetic subjects than nondiabetic subjects.

Because a correlation between parotid gland enlargement and obesity was noted, the data was further evaluated. It was then found that the association between parotid gland enlargement and diabetes vanished.

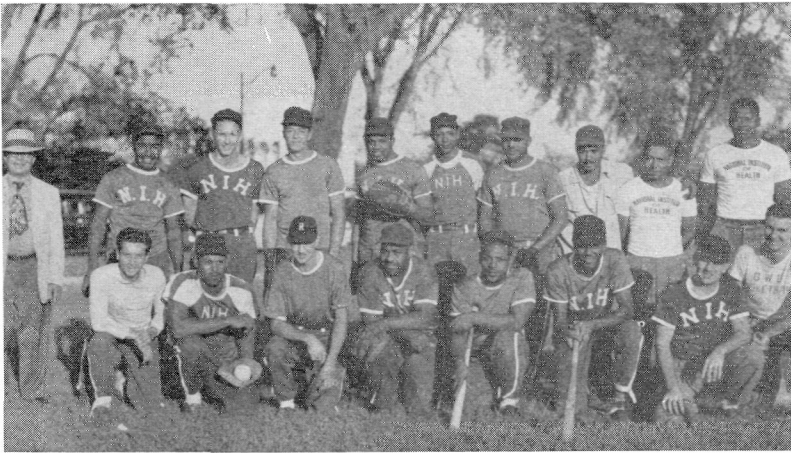
Research showed that fatty infiltration may account for enlargement of parotid glands. These findings are consistent with those of other investigators.

A report of this work was presented before the recent annual meeting of the U. S. PHS Professional Associations in Washington, D. C.

Co-authors of the paper were Drs. Peter H. Bennett and Thomas Burch of NIAMD's Southwestern Field Studies Section, and consultants at Case Western Reserve University.

A large insurance company instituted a program to get rid of commonly accepted but irritating office sounds. They found typing errors dropped 29 percent, mistakes by machine operators decreased 52 percent, and absenteeism was reduced 37 percent.—*Manage*.

'Pint' Isreal Recalls Famous Teammates Who Played Negro Big League Baseball



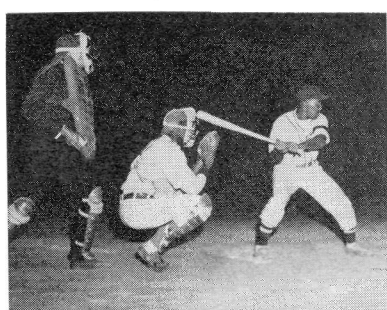
Clarence Isreal (second from left, top row) was the player-manager of this NIH team which won the 1951 Metropolitan Area Championship.

Fond memories came crowding in on Clarence "Pint" Isreal when he read a recently released book, *Only the Ball Was White*, which tells the story of baseball players in the Negro big leagues.

Mr. Isreal is now a laboratory technician in the Laboratory of Biophysical Chemistry of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

But he recalls clearly when he played against many of the players mentioned in the new book—Satchel Paige and Jackie Robinson, the fabulous Josh Gibson who was often compared to Babe Ruth, Buck Leonard, Cool Papa Bell, and many others.

Pint Isreal was born in Mari-



Newark Eagles' star infielder Clarence "Pint" Isreal gets ready to clout one in the Negro World Series of 1946.

etta, Ga., and raised in Rockville, Md. Because he was small for his size, they called him "half pint" in school. As his 5-foot 8-inch frame filled out to 165 pounds, "Pint" became his nickname.

He was a star third baseman for the Newark Eagles and the Washington Homestead Grays from 1940 to 1947, with time out for Army duty in the Aleutians.

Pint was playing for the Eagles in 1946 when they won the Negro World Series, beating the Kansas City Monarchs four games to three. They even sent the legendary Satchel Paige to the showers in one of these games.

"I got a check for a little over \$1,000 as a member of the victorious team in that 7-game series," he remembers. "Compare

that with what they get today."

Teammates on that crack Eagles Club—Larry Doby, Monte Irvin, and Don Newcombe—later moved on to the majors when Jackie Robinson opened up the National League to black players in 1947.

Later that year teammate Larry Doby became a star of the Cleveland Indians outfield, the first Negro player in the American League.

Most black players thought that Monte Irvin would be the first to break into the big leagues, Pint Isreal believes.

Barnstorms With Satchell Paige

Many considered him a better ballplayer than Robinson, who was not even playing regularly for Kansas City at that time. But Jackie had a college degree, Pint noted, and it was felt that this was probably the deciding factor.

Pint recalls, also, sometimes getting postcards from Satchel Paige, asking him to pick up a team and meet him at a certain place for a series of games.

"We used to barnstorm against white teams in various games and most of the time we'd beat 'em.

"We felt we were as good as the white players, if not better—and this was our chance to prove it."

During the late forties and early fifties, Pint was the player-manager of several championship NIH baseball teams.

Perhaps the best of these was the 1951 Metropolitan Area Champs who came in first out of 233 local teams. The NIH Club won 45 games and lost only three that year.

Pint Isreal lives with his wife, Florence, in Rockville. None of his three sons are in professional baseball, but his interest in the sport

DRG Publishes FY '69 Research Grants Index

Publication of the ninth annual *Research Grants Index*, 1969 Edition, was announced last week by Dr. Stephen P. Hatchett, Director of the Division of Research Grants.

Prepared by the Research Documentation Section, Statistics and Analysis Branch, DRG, the 2-volume, 1,905 page Index contains scientific data on approximately 17,000 Public Health Service grants and contracts active during fiscal year 1969.

It is designed to enable scientists to identify other researchers in their own and related fields and to exchange information prior to publication.

The first volume contains about 6,500 subject headings in alphabetical order, under which appear grant or contract numbers of relevant projects. Each number is followed by the title of the research project, which has been annotated to include the research subject.

1st Volume Described

Also, in volume I, the general research areas to which the individual grants have been assigned are interspersed alphabetically within the subject headings.

The second volume is in three parts: (1) a grant number list and bibliography; (2) research contracts, and (3) an alphabetical list of principal investigators.

Both the grant number list and the research contracts section include the names and addresses of investigators and their project titles, as well as citations to recent investigator publications.

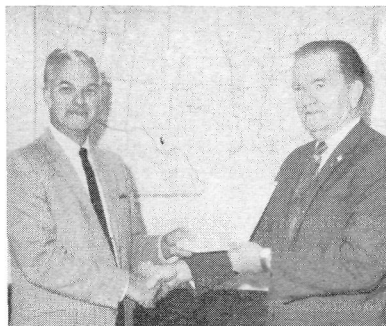
Copies of *Research Grants Index* (PHS Publication No. 925) may be purchased for \$14.75 per set from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

continues and he helps other youngsters.

Through the Big Brothers program, he works with fatherless kids, giving them the benefits of his skill and knowledge of the game.



The Newark infield that helped win the 1946 Series. "Pint" Isreal is second from left; Monte Irvin, second from right.



Louis C. R. Smith (r), chief of the Physician Resources Branch, Division of Physician Manpower, BEMT, receives a certificate and gold pin in recognition of 30 years of Federal service from Dr. Frank W. McKee, DPM Director.

Dr. Shaw Wins AAUW's Award for Achievement

Dr. Margery W. Shaw, a member of the Genetics Study Section, Division of Research Grants, recently received the 1970 Achievement Award of the American Association of University Women in recognition of her outstanding work in the research of chromosome damage.

The award included a prize of \$3,000.

Latest Participants in NIH Visiting Scientists Program Listed Here

6/28—Dr. Basil J. Christie, Australia, Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. B. B. Brodie, NHLI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 7N117.

6/28—Dr. Hirohiko Yamabe, Japan, Section on Experimental Medicine. Sponsor: Dr. Albert Sjoerdsma, NHLI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 7N260.

6/28—Dr. Kiwamu Yamaoka, Japan, Laboratory of Physical Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Elliot Charney, NIAMD, Bldg. 2, Rm. B201.

6/30—Dr. Kevin J. Catt, Australia, Reproduction Research Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Mortimer B. Lipsett, NICHD, Bldg. 10, Rm. 12N204.

Others Listed

6/30—Dr. Maria L. D. Catt, Argentina, Reproduction Research Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Mortimer B. Lipsett, NICHD, Bldg. 10, Rm. 12N204.

6/30—Dr. Rachel Schneerson, Israel, Office of the Clinical Director. Sponsor: Dr. John B. Robbins, NICHD, Bldg. 10, Rm. 13N240.

7/1—Dr. Generoso Andria, Italy, Laboratory of Chemical Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Hiroshi Taniuchi, NIAMD, Bldg. 10, Rm. 9N308.

7/1—Dr. Marek Cwynarski, United Kingdom, Immunology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. John L. Fahey, Bldg. 10, Rm. 4B18.

HELP

(Continued from Page 3)

contract comes up, Mrs. O'Connell advises employees on the "course of action."

"I suggest the Neighborhood Legal Service in D. C. or the county authorities in Rockville," she explained.

She also noted that Employee Relations "has a responsibility to management. We have to be sure that an employee abides by conduct regulations. We encourage employees to pay their debts."

"If a loan is the answer to a problem we suggest the Credit Union. Or we contact creditors and try to arrange for a settlement. We get employees to pay something each week."

Fred Kruhm, the CU representative, explained "the whole theory behind that organization."

The Credit Union evolved to help people, he explained, and is "socially concerned." Every employee who belongs is a part owner.

Provides Financial Advice

Mrs. Rankin, the CU's financial counselor, is on duty 2 days a week, Thursday and Friday.

She will plan a budget for a family who may never have budgeted before—and the system will be painless.

She will also make suggestions on the advisability of purchasing new furniture, making do with old, or buying second-hand. Mrs. Rankin will also advise on debt problems. In fact, she will work with the entire family to solve such problems.

Mr. Kruhm pointed out that "you cannot help someone to solve financial problems unless they have a sincere desire to have them solved." NIH employees need not belong to the CU in order to receive advice

Sue Rector Is Appointed DRS Personnel Officer

Sue W. P. Rector, personnel management specialist with the National Cancer Institute since September 1965, has been named Personnel Officer for the Division of Research Services.

Employed with NIH since July 1963, Mrs. Rector has served in personnel management positions in NCI and OD/OAM. Prior to coming to NIH, she was an Employee-Management Relations Assistant with the F.D.A.

Mrs. Rector received her B.A. degree from Randolph Macon Women's College in 1961 in Political Science.

on money-matters, he noted.

Loan applications are first seen by the CU loan officer, who approves it or refers it to the credit committee made up of members elected by NIH employees.

Nellie McLeish, the R&W spokesman, stressed the fact that everyone there knows how to help.

R&W has a counseling service by appointment on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, to discuss off-the-job problems. Here again, an employee does not have to be a member to use that service. Also, the families of employees may discuss problems with the R&W counselor.

If the counselor thinks a referral service is germane, she will suggest the proper organization, such as the Employee Health Service.

During the interview the counselor keeps no records, takes no notes.

R&W sponsors a Survivor's Assistance program to help families with problems that may arise on the death of an NIH employee. They will look into Social Security and VA benefits, and if needed, offer financial assistance.



After passing an examination demonstrating their basic knowledge of animal husbandry, environmental sanitation, housing standards and the anatomy and physiology of common laboratory animals, 11 animal caretakers were certified as junior animal technicians by the American Association of Laboratory Animal Science. Previously, they had completed a course in laboratory animal technology given by the Laboratory Aids Branch, DRS. L to r, front row: Fred Lord, Arthur Parks, Eva Whalen, DRS; J. Earl Beall, NCI; John Hyatt, DRS, and Adrian Coleman, NCI. Back row: Theodore Barnes, Douglas Cureton, Carl Layton, and Donald Forrest, DRS. Arnold Stull, DBS, was not present.

Dr. Jones Named Chief Of Branch in DHMES

Dr. Robert W. Jones III has been named chief of the Foreign Students Education Branch, Division of Health Manpower Educational Service, BEMT. Dr. Daniel F. Whiteside, Director, DHMES, announced the appointment.

Dr. Jones has been serving as the Division's special assistant for International Affairs. He recently received his Ph.D. in Public Health from the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health.

Dr. Jones began his professional career in 1941 with the Mississippi State Health Department in the field of malaria control engineering.

After serving in World War II with the U. S. Navy, he was with the California State Health Department in vector control research, and was editor of the *California Vector Views*.

Serves in Indonesia

He also served as Director of the Environmental Health Division in the Tacoma, Wash., Health Department.

For one year he acted as advisor on malaria control and environmental health to the Ministry of Health, Republic of Indonesia.

Dr. Jones has been a member of the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps since 1960.

Directory of Hospitals Helps Nurses Entitled To Loan Cancellation

Employment in a specified public or other nonprofit hospital may entitle a nurse who received Federal aid through a Nursing Student Loan to cancel her obligation.

Nurses may reduce their indebtedness by 15 percent for each unbroken year of employment in specific hospitals in the *Handbook for Loan Cancellation Benefit—List of Hospitals*.

This directory—published by the Division of Nursing, BEMT—is now available to help nursing schools determine which of their student borrowers should receive full-loan forgiveness.

It contains the names and addresses of more than 2,500 hospitals designated by the Secretary of HEW as meeting loan cancellation requirements in Title II of the Health Manpower Act.

The handbook is based on data from the 1968 Survey of Nursing Personnel in Hospitals, a joint undertaking of the Division of Nursing and the American Hospital Association.

Hospitals that did not participate in the survey but wish to be evaluated for loan cancellation benefits should write to the Division of Nursing, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Joel Vernick, NICHD, Compiles Bibliography On Death and Dying

A publication, *Selected Bibliography on Death and Dying*, has just been issued by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

The bibliography contains about 1,500 entries ranging from scientific research studies to advice for relatives and friends of patients with terminal illness. It is also of interest to physicians and educators.

The compilation was done by Joel Vernick, who is with NICHD's Diagnostic and Study Branch. He began his work in 1959 when he was interviewing young patients with leukemia at the CC.

The bibliography was completed after Mr. Vernick joined NICHD in 1964.

His work is a compilation of references to books and articles from medical, psychological and psychiatric journals, religious texts, and literary journals.

Single copies of the bibliography are available from the Information Office, NICHD, Bldg. 31, Room 2A-49, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Quantities may be obtained for 65 cents a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Dr. Faine Named Dental Consultant at Region X

Dr. Robert C. Faine, Division of Dental Health, BEMT, has been appointed regional dental consultant at the newly established HEW Region X in Seattle, Wash.

Dr. Faine will assist state and local health agencies and other public and private organizations in establishing and operating dental health programs in his area.

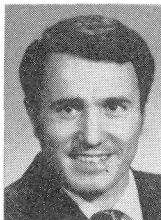
He will also coordinate the Division's field activities and assist with preparation of applications for PHS grants in the dental health field.

Dr. Faine joined DDH in 1965, serving at the Division's Dental Health Center in San Francisco until 1967.

For the past 2 years he has been a resident in Dental Public Health at Division headquarters in Bethesda.

Dr. Faine received his B.A. degree from Hamline University and his B.S. from the University of Minnesota.

In 1960 he graduated with honors from the University of Minnesota School of Dentistry, and obtained his Master of Public Health degree from the University of California at Berkeley in 1968.



Dr. Faine



Because Caroline Island natives are so isolated, they are ideal research subjects for NINDS and DBS investigators.

SOUTH PACIFIC

(Continued from Page 1)

Since the open sea crashes against the reef rather than floating to shore, the reef acts as a natural barrier.

Besides the doctors, the natives' only other contact with the "outside" has been from a trading boat which periodically lies briefly offshore beyond the reef to permit short visits ashore.

Same Virus Involved

Serum studies showed the antibodies to have been produced from a single type A influenza virus infection. The doctors believe these antibodies were produced as a result of exposure to a "trailing" epidemic of the 1918-20 worldwide flu pandemic (probably from contact with people from the trading boat), and suggest that the same virus which caused the flu pandemic also caused the outbreak on Fais.

The theory is supported by a Japanese historian's report of a flu epidemic on nearby Yap island (from which trading ships to Fais departed) during 1924, and native accounts of a devastating flu-like epidemic on Fais in the same year.

The antibody studies themselves substantiate the theory. In islanders under the age of 40 no antibody to type A influenza was found.

However, in those over 40, a relatively high level of antibody to an early human strain of type A influenza was found, in addition to a considerably lower level of antibody to swine influenza.

Other Information Provided

Previously, many scientists believed that a type of virus closely related to swine influenza caused the 1918 pandemic.

Studies of Fais and neighboring island populations are also providing information on other questions regarding antibody response.

The molecular structure of serum antibodies in specimens collected by Drs. Brown, Gajdusek and Morris is being examined by an Australian scientist, Dr.

Fazekas de St. Groth.

He is assessing the quality of the antibody produced after a single exposure to the influenza virus and comparing it to antibody produced after multiple exposures.

Another opportunity for collecting serum samples of Caroline islanders arose 2 years ago when an epidemic of infectious hepatitis occurred on the islands.

Now scores of pre-infection and post-infection serums are available for comparison.

Scientists will be able to study characteristics of antibody following a single exposure to the hepatitis virus, when that virus is further characterized.

In addition, the length of time antibodies remain without additional exposure to virus can now be measured. This will be helpful in determining whether reinfections (which may go undetected because they do not produce clinical symptoms of disease) are important in sustaining antibody levels.

Follow-up Studies Continue

This seems likely because it has already been shown that antibody levels to the virus causing measles decrease more rapidly in these isolated populations than in cosmopolitan populations (where reinfection is common).

Drs. Brown and Gajdusek return to the island every year or two for follow-up studies and to document the living habits and customs of this isolated population before its isolation is broken.

Both scientists have brought back native boys to live in their homes and complete their education in this country.

"One of the most striking features of this culture is its gentleness," Dr. Brown said. "The elders cling to tradition. They have a king who is their leader, body tattooing is still evident, taboos are important, and coconuts, taro and fish remain the staples of their lives."

"But transistor radios and outboard motors have already made their appearance, and tourists and television may not be far off."

DPM Issues Compilation Of Projects to Produce Assistants to Physicians

A compilation of training projects designed to produce new types of "assistants to the physicians" has been issued by the Division of Physician Manpower, BEMT.

The brochure, entitled *Selected Training Programs for Physician Support Personnel*, is revised periodically to include additional programs as they are developed.

Programs Fit Needs

Over the past 4 years training programs have been developed in medical centers across the Nation. Each program is unique and developed in response to needs for health care as perceived by the sponsoring institution.

The variety of names used to identify this ancillary occupation illustrates the diverse nature of the approaches—Physicians Assistant, Pediatric Nurse-Practitioner, Clinical Associate, Medex, and others.

The programs described in the brochure are still being developed.

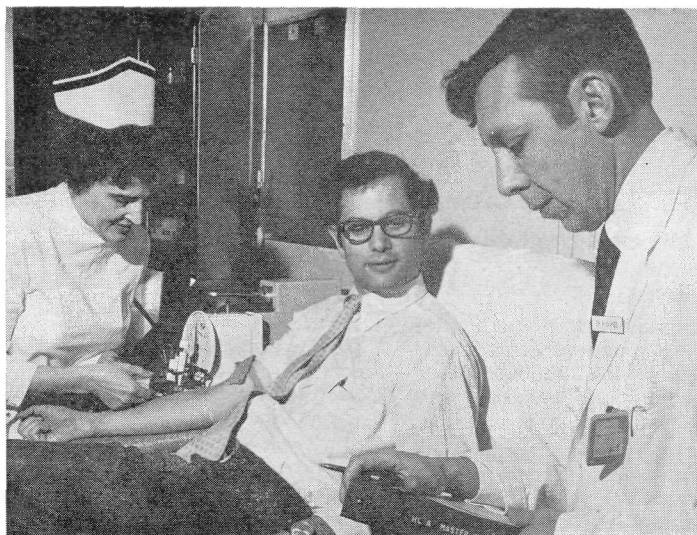


Ella Glennie, personnel management specialist in BEMT, displays the silver cup she was awarded and the costume she wore when she won first place in a national dance competition in Atlantic City last month. Mrs. Glennie, who has six grandchildren, has been studying dancing for 3 years.

At Fais the scientists have studied human development, growth, behavior and medical problems. They have also observed people in a simple culture which until now has changed little from what it was centuries ago.

"Our study of this and other isolated and disappearing traditional cultures," Dr. Brown added, "could enrich our understanding of 'the human condition,' particularly man's behavioral and neurophysiological development."

NCI's Human Histocompatibility Typing Center



CC nurse Regina Dowling obtains a 35 ml. blood sample from a volunteer donor while Dr. Yankee records his health history for the HL-A (histocompatibility) master file. Fifteen ml. of blood are used in the typing process. The remainder is frozen for future use. The tissue typing center has helped determine donors for several bone marrow transplants performed at the CC. After collection the blood sample is carried by a messenger to the Typing Center at Microbiological Associates, Inc., a medical research firm in Bethesda under contract to NCI. Here, cell typing tests are conducted.

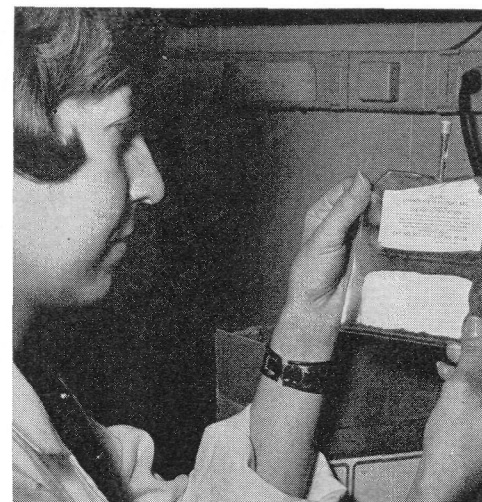
The Human Histocompatibility Typing Center, established by the National Cancer Institute, is just about one year old, but it has already proven invaluable in facilitating the transplantation of organs and matched blood components to cancer patients at the Clinical Center.

Tissue samples from NCI patients, their relatives and NIH blood bank donors are analyzed each week.

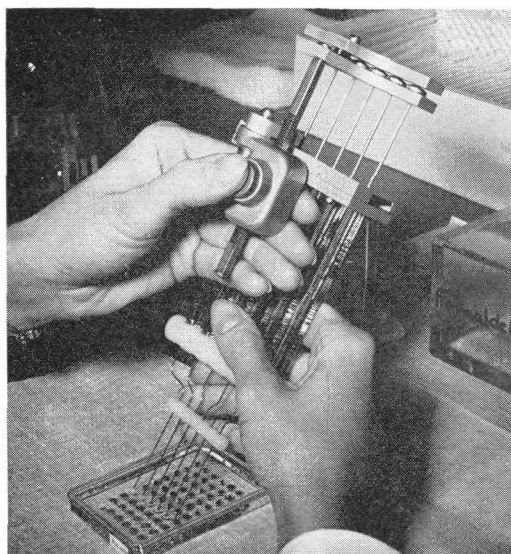
Within the space of a relatively short time, a patient's tissue is typed and a donor is found with a compatible type for tissue transplantation.

Investigators directing the project are: Drs. John L. Fahey, Ronald Yankee, and G. Nicholas Rogentine.

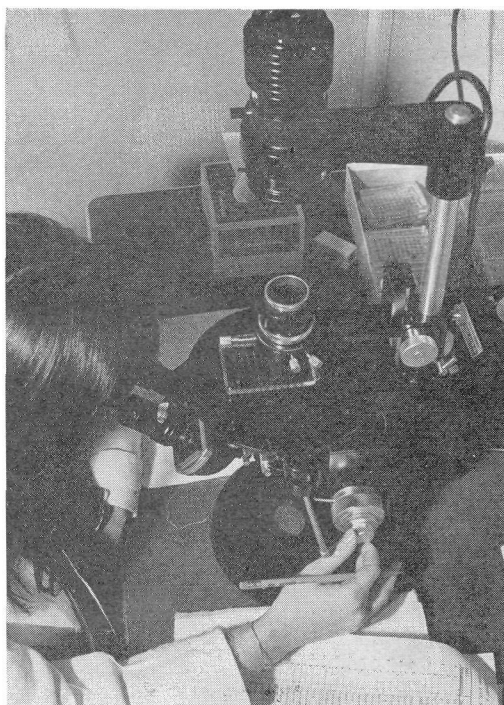
Photos
by
Tom Joy



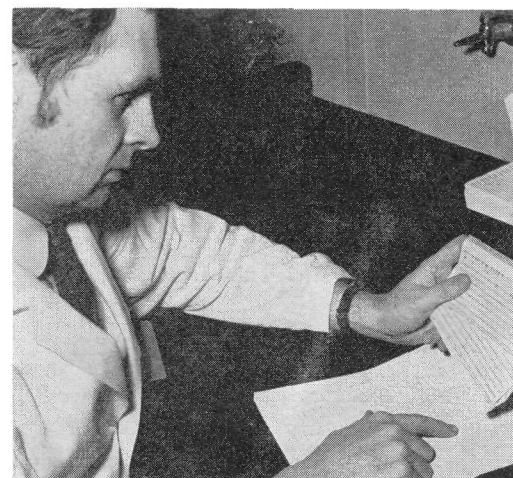
Other blood samples arrive safely at the Center by airmail special delivery, travelling long distances in specially designed Terasaki Lymphocyte Transport Bags. Using the Terasaki technique, 1) whole blood is injected through the neck of the bag, 2) blood containing lymphocytes is flushed through a nylon fabric by means of an anticoagulant and preserving medium, and 3) blood collects in an absorbent gauze at the bottom of the packet. The bag is useful for tissue typing of patients' relatives unable to come here for the procedure. A technician incubates the blood sample in a water bath, then filters it, sediments out the red cells and centrifuges it to separate the lymphocytes needed for the process.



Through a multiple needle device, the lymphocyte sample is added to culture plates which have 60 wells already prepared with various antisera to the HL-A antigens. The plates are incubated at room temperature for 2 hours. Antisera directed against specific antigens on the lymphocytes will cause damage to these cells. If antigens are not present on the cells no damage will occur.



Two hours after the culture plates are inoculated with the test sample, a dye and formaldehyde are added which stain the dead lymphocytes and terminate the reaction. Two hours later a technician reads the results with a phase contrast microscope. Compatibility information is recorded, put on punch cards, and computerized for rapid retrieval.



Dr. Rogentine cross-checks data on punch cards with data sheets to insure accuracy. Since September 1969 over 1,000 persons have been tissue-typed and their histocompatibility profiles stored in the NIH computer.